

Aids of Fusion In Westchester Named to Board

Majority of 32 Appointed to County Government Commission Said To Be Political Supporters of Ward

Residents of the Pelhams, in Resolutions, Assail Plan to Link Towns as a City

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Leah Suteland, one of the leaders of the Republican forces, opposed to the plan to link the towns of Westchester County into a single municipality. She said that the plan was "unconditionally condemned as being inimical to the interests of the community."

Commuters Voice Protest

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Two Democrats among Appointees. "I am not prepared to speak about the women named on that commission," said Mr. Barrett.

Under the provisions of the Westchester bill, which provided for the expansion of the Westchester County Government Commission to not more than thirty-two members, the original commission of seven was given authority to name the new members.

Barrett Chief Ward Aid. Chairman Barrett of the County Government Commission is William L. Ward's chief organization aid. He said Mr. Barrett issued a statement in which he promised that when the commission began to hold meetings full publicity would be given their deliberations.

The new members of the commission, whatever their feelings may be with regard to the project fostered by some of Westchester's politicians to create a City of Westchester, will find that a lively opposition has developed. Some of this has a political flavor, but there is nothing in politics in the objections to the scheme voiced in such villages as the Pelhams, where most of the residents are commuters, earning their living in New York.

Pelhamites Oppose Scheme

A recent meeting in the High School there, under the auspices of the Pelham Men's Club, was attended by 500 of those folks. By acclamation they adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, there has been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York an enabling act that has for its purpose the organization of the cities, towns and villages of Westchester County into a single municipality, to be known as the City of Westchester, therefore, be it

Resolved, that at this meeting of the citizens of Pelham, Pelham Manor and North Pelham, held under the auspices of the Men's Club of the town of Pelham, the said plan be unconditionally condemned as being inimical to the interests of the community. Be it further

Resolved, that we are unalterably opposed to the adoption of any plan that will take from the people of the Pelhams the privilege of local self-government."

Banton in General Accord With Bar's Plan to Halt Crime

District Attorney Believes Speed in Trials Will Act as Greater Check Than Increase in the Penalties

Suggestions for the abatement of crime conditions now being considered by the committee on law enforcement of the American Bar Association after a year's nationwide investigation of the subject, as set forth exclusively in The Tribune yesterday meet with the general approval of District Attorney Banton.

Mr. Banton explained yesterday, however, that many of the proposals set forth are already in successful operation here. He said that he had no bearing on the local situation.

In this connection the District Attorney said he would appear at the public hearing of the association's committee in this city June 1 and 2, when numerous state and city authorities will be heard on the question of more efficient methods in dealing with crime conditions throughout the nation.

Taking up the tentative remedial proposals being considered by the bar committee, Mr. Banton said that the first suggestion, for a bureau of investigation, was a bureau of investigation, was a bureau of investigation, was a bureau of investigation.

Respecting the proposal that penalties be increased in all cases where the person committing the crime uses firearms, he said he was not so much a believer in increasing penalties as in increasing speed in doing with the criminal. "I think our penalties are severe enough," he added.

"I agree with the idea set forth," he went on, "that the habeas corpus writ is abused. Something should be done about it, though I am not ready to say just what steps should be taken. It is a delicate matter. The application, at any rate, should be carefully scrutinized."

"I don't agree entirely with the suggestion that punishment should be increased where an automobile is used in the commission of a crime. As I said before, it isn't the severity of the punishment that acts as a deterrent so much as the speed with which the criminal knows his case will be disposed of when he is caught."

As to the proposals for the permanent incarceration of persons convicted of three or more crimes, he said that he believed in suspended sentences. If the suggestion can be construed to refer to the act of a judge after imposing sentence, then there may be some room for improvement.

The American Bar Association's committee is to make its final report on the inquiry on August 9, when the association meets in San Francisco. The committee members include former Attorney General William B. Swaney, of Chattanooga, Tenn., chairman; Judge Marcus Kavanagh, of Chicago; Charles W. Farnham, a penal expert, of St. Paul, Minn.; Wade H. Ellis, of Washington, D. C., and former Governor Charles S. Whitman.

Daugherty to Indict Hundreds In War Frauds

(Continued from page one)

make disclosure were personally interested in concealing them. A short-lived debate, in which the Democratic side attacked the Daugherty letter as designed to prevent passage of the Woodruff resolution now pending calling for investigation of the activities of the War Department and Department of Justice, followed the reading of the letter. It was opened by Republican Leader Mondell, who declared "two men with the Attorney General in the hope that those who defrauded the government shall be brought to the bar of justice and punished."

Mr. Woodruff came to the defense of his measure as the Republican leader concluded. He scored "the optimism of certain gentlemen" and charged Mr. Daugherty with "passing the buck to Congress."

"I do not believe the Republican party can face the people in the coming elections if we do not do something to clean up this thing," said he. "It smells in high heaven and every man knows it smells in high heaven."

Miss J. Garrett, Democratic floor leader, delivered a fiery speech, in which she declared the Wilson Administration "serried through the most financial times in the history of the nation" and "was criticized from every angle."

"But, thank God," he added, "never under the Democratic Administration. I believe that the Wilson Administration was there a request made to be excused from investigation."

"What does the Attorney General reply to the Woodruff resolution?" he asked. "He says: 'Don't investigate my department. Give me \$500,000. Don't investigate my department. Give me another grand jury. Don't investigate my department. Give me twenty-three additional judges.'"

Representative Garner, of Texas, another prominent Democrat, asked Mr. Mondell: "Will the Woodruff resolution pass?"

"That question," replied the Republican leader, "will be answered at the proper time. The question now is just how much money there was under the Democratic Administration."

In a vigorous opening Attorney General Daugherty's letter declares the war profiteers "should be made to disgorge the unholy profits of their treacherous conduct." The letter in part says:

"My Dear Mr. President: "In view of the interest manifested in Congress and the press in the matter of the investigation and prosecution of the so-called war contract cases, I feel that I should advise you of the nature and extent of these cases, and of the very substantial progress which has been made by the department of justice notwithstanding the lack of adequate facilities in funds and men."

"All patriotic citizens are agreed that the persons and corporations who took advantage of the extraordinary opportunities afforded by the war to defraud and despoil the government should be vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the law and should be made to disgorge the unholy profits of their treacherous conduct. These crimes and offenses are all the more reprehensible when committed or connived at by sworn officers and employees of the government."

"Naturally little or nothing was done during the preceding Administration to bring these matters to light. As the country will soon have reason to know, influential persons in the government who had knowledge of these transactions and were in a position to make disclosure, were personally interested in concealing them."

"Notwithstanding the serious handicap of lack of funds, the Department of Justice has made gratifying progress in these war contract cases. The investigations in a number of the more important cases have been completed or are rapidly nearing completion. In each instance they disclose a sufficient indication that a crime has been committed to warrant submitting them to

a grand jury. It is regrettable that public attention should have been so strongly focused on these cases upon the eve of their prosecution. Those who may be indicted will lustily proclaim that they are the innocent victims of a stimulated activity for political effect. Such, however, will not be the case, and the Department of Justice will not be swayed from its carefully laid plans by any such consideration."

"Two cases of the first magnitude are ready for prompt submission. One of these is nationwide in scope and the investigation has covered a wide range. If this case had been presented without such preliminary investigation, the principals might possibly have been indicted and their liability to the government in large amounts established. However, this investigation, conducted in the most confidential way, has developed that a great many others who have been lurking in the shadows and who have been involved in unlawful transactions, are now in a position to be indicted. The result is that not only will the principals and several others, in all probability, be indicted here, but other indictments against the principals will be expected to follow in other parts of the country."

Third Case in Preparation. "When these two cases have been fully presented a third case, which has been under investigation for many months and which has received considerable publicity, will be ready for presentation. Others now in course of preparation will follow, and it is expected that the work of preparing and presenting these cases will continue throughout the entire summer."

Explains Pre-War Business. "At the outbreak of the World War," said the executives, "the firm of Seligman Bros. & Co. was engaged in the business of borrowing money in Europe where rates of interest were low, and lending this money to banks, bankers and business concerns in Germany, Austria, Russia and other countries where comparatively high rates of interest prevailed. The obligations of Seligman Bros. & Co. for money thus borrowed, aggregating millions of dollars, were outstanding in the hands of French bankers, virtually all of whom represented advances made to German, Austrian and Russian clients. The amounts due from subjects of enemy countries became uncollectible, and amounts due from Russian creditors became extremely difficult and slow of collection."

"Through the French moratorium the firm obtained time to meet its liabilities, and by a gradual process liquidation has been and now is going on. At the time of the French moratorium in 1917 it was impossible to foresee what would be realized from the German, Austrian and Russian debtors, and if they proved wholly uncollectible, the liabilities of Seligman Bros. & Co. would largely exceed the assets and the estate of decedent would be liable for his share in the deficiency."

Many Old Claims Realized On. "Since the termination of the war the process of liquidation has so progressed that a substantial proportion of the German, Austrian and Russian claims can be realized on, and a settlement with the surviving partners of the French firm is about to be made whereby it is expected the liabilities of the French partnership will be entirely released and discharged."

The estate of Isaac N. Seligman was valued at \$3,007,193. Various bequests each have been established for Mrs. Gata Seligman, widow, and Mrs. Margaret S. Seligman, a daughter, for life from the residuary income upon which the executors have placed a tentative value of \$2,342,921.

Executors Report Substantial Part of Russian, German and Austrian Debts Will Be Collected. "The executors of the estate of Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, who died in 1917, applied to the Surrogate's Court yesterday for judicial settlement of their accounts. Court approval was asked at this time, it was explained, because of the desire of Henry Seligman, of 30 West Fifty-sixth Street, one of the executors, to retire on account of ill health, which makes it necessary for him to pass a part of each year in Europe."

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Seligman Heirs To Realize on Pre-War Loans

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